

1) George Herbert was born into:

- a. A poor unknown family
- **b. A wealthy and titled family.**
- c. A royal family.
- d. All false

2) George Herbert was born at:

- **a. Montgomery Castle, in Wales, on April 3, 1593.**
- b. The Royal Palace , in Wales, on April 3, 1593.
- c. A shelter , in Wales, on April 3, 1593.
- d. All false

3) One of the following does NOT apply to Herbert:

- a. He has 8 brothers and sisters.
- b. His father, Sir Richard Herbert, died in 1596, when George was three years old.
- **c. He was sent to an orphans care house.**
- d. His mother, Lady Magdalen Newport Herbert, was a patron of the poet and clergyman John Donne, who presided at her funeral when she died in 1627.

4) Herbert's first poems were Latin sonnets that he wrote for his:

- a. Father
- **b. Mother**
- c. love
- d. King

5) In his first poems, Herbert argued that a more fitting subject for poetry was:

- a. Love for England
- b. Love for Mother
- **c. Love for God**
- d. Love for a woman

6) Herbert's first published verses appeared in 1612 were two poems in:

- **a. Latin**
- b. English

- c. French
- d. Old English

7) Herbert's first two published verses were written in memory of:

- **a. King James's son Prince Henry.**
- b. King Arthur
- c. King Henry
- d. His father

8) On March 1, 1633, Herbert died of:

- a. Cancer
- b. Cholera
- **c. Tuberculosis**
- d. All false

9) Herbert was:

- a. Gentle
- b. Cruel
- c. Generous
- **d. A and C**

10) "Virtue" is one of the poems in a collection of verse called:

- **a. The Temple**
- b. The Castle
- c. The Church
- d. All false

11) The Temple was written:

- a. When Herbert got married.
- b. When his mother died.
- **c. During the last three years of his life.**
- d. During the first years of his start in poetry.

12) Herbert appreciates the beauty of creation:

- a. Only for its own sake.
- b. Because he sees it as a mirror of the goodness of the Creator.
- **c. Both A and B**

- d. Neither

13) Despite Herbert's sense of the world's loveliness, his poems often reflect:

- a. **The transience of that beauty.**
- b. The eternity of that beauty.
- c. The sadness in the world.
- d. All false

14) In "Virtue," he presents a vision of world beyond the one available to sense.

- a. A temporary world
- b. A transient world
- c. **An eternal world**
- d. All false

15) Intellect and emotion in Herbert's poetry:

- a. Are rarely displayed in conjunction.
- b. **Are displayed in conjunction.**
- c. Are not displayed in conjunction.
- d. All false

16) In the second line of the third quatrain when the Spring is compared to a box of compressed sweets, we can notice:

- a. Personification
- b. **Combination of the intellectual and the sensuous.**
- c. An unacceptable comparison.
- d. All false

17) "Virtue," comprises..... quatrains altogether.

- a. **Four**
- b. Six
- c. Eight
- d. Two

18) In "Virtue," Herbert reflects on the loveliness of the living world but also on:

- a. The reality of God
- b. The reality of beauty
- c. **The reality of death**

- d. All false

19) SWEET day, so cool, so calm, so bright! The bridal of the earth and sky-- The dew shall weep thy fall to-night; For thou must die. In the above lines, Herbert begins "Virtue" with:

- a. **An invocation**
- b. An objection
- c. A question
- d. All false

20) Speaking to (the day) in the above lines is considered:

- a. Metaphor
- b. **Personification**
- c. A and B
- d. All false

21) **Sweet** rose, whose hue angry and brave Bids the rash gazer wipe his eye, Thy root is ever in its grave, And thou must die. In beginning the second quatrain with the word "sweet," Herbert continues to connect the beauty of nature with:

- a. **Impermanence**
- b. Eternity
- c. Impatience
- d. All false

22) By emphasizing the common ground shared by the root, the source of life, and the grave, the receptacle for death, Herbert evokes twolessons.

- a. Philosophical
- b. **Christian**
- c. Life
- d. All false

23) The first of these two lessons is that life contains elements of death and must inevitably give way to:

- a. Happiness
- b. **Death**
- c. Inspiration
- d. All false

24) The second lesson is that death is:

- a. The total end of the existence.
- b. The real happiness after the existence.
- **c. Not finality but part of the continuum of existence.**
- d. All false

25) In awareness of death, one realizes the true meaning and purpose of life and will thus:

- a. Never care about beauty.
- **b. Prepare his or her soul, through the exercise of virtue, for eternity.**
- c. ignore his own sorrows and live happily.
- d. All false

26) Sweet spring, full of sweet days and roses, A box where sweets compacted lie,
My music shows ye have your closes, And all must die. The word "sweet" begins the third quatrain as well, now describing:

- a. Days
- **b. The Spring**
- c. Music
- d. All false

27) Through the line: "My music shows ye have your closes." , the narrator offers the poem itself as proof of his argument regarding the:

- a. Eternity of beauty
- b. Reality of God
- **c. Impermanence of things.**
- d. All false

28) The expression (never gives) means:

- a. Is never useful
- **b. Never gives way to death**
- c. Never gives way to Spring season
- d. All false

29) The expression (season'd timber) means:

- a. Wood that has been seasoned which is not fully strengthened.
- **b. Wood that has been seasoned which is fully strengthened.**

- c. Wood that can survive in all seasons.
- d. All false

30) The poet means by (season'd):

- a. Has been dried.
- b. Has been aged.
- c. Has been moisturized.
- **d. A and B**

31) Although the first three quatrains present images of, but each ends with the word "die."

- a. Sweet soul
- **b. Earthly beauty**
- c. Only sweet day.
- d. All false

32) The last quatrain presents images of:

- a. Season's wood
- b. Earthly beauty
- **c. An eternal soul.**
- d. All true

33) The entire poem, which all along warned of death, shows the way in which Herbert believes that he and his readers may achieve eternal life by:

- a. Shunning virtue and embracing transient glory.
- b. Avoiding virtue and embracing temporary beauty.
- c. A and B
- **d. Shunning transient glory and humbly embracing virtue**

34) One of the themes of this poem is: (The Transience of Earthly Beauty). The poet warns people:

- a. That they are going to die one day
- **b. The things that delight people while they are alive must pass away.**
- c. Beauty is transient and people should not miss it.
- d. All false

35) One of the themes of this poem is: (The Interconnection of Life and Death). The earth, which represents impermanence, and the sky, which represents

eternity, are joined by: <u></u>

- a. Beauty
- b. Spring
- **c. The day.**
- d. All false

36) The triple repetition of the word "so" in the first line is called:

- a. Metaphor
- **b. Anaphora**
- c. Synonyms
- d. All false

37) (The technique of calling upon or addressing a particular person or thing.)
This is called in poetry as: <u></u>

- a. Anaphora
- b. Metaphor
- c. Rhyme
- **d. Apostrophe**

38) In the first three stanzas of "Virtue," Herbert indirectly addresses the reader of the poem by directly addressing the day, a rose, and the spring. In the fourth stanza, he does not address the soul but instead talks about it. Here, we can notice:

- a. Anaphora
- b. Metaphor
- c. Rhyme
- **d. Apostrophe**

39) George Herbert was born in Wales in

- a. 1590
- b. 1591
- c. 1592
- **d. 1593**

40) By 'my music' Herbert refers to his.....

- a. name
- b. life
- c. wife

- d. poem